

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICHARD A. CONNORS, an individual)	Case No 08 CV 1134 L LSP
)	
Plaintiff)	NOTICE OF MOTION FOR
)	ISSUANCE OF PRELIMINARY
vs.)	INJUNCTION
)	
HOME LOAN CORP. dba EXPANDED)	
MORTGAGE CREDIT, a Texas Corp.)	
MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC)	Date: July 15 2008
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS (MERS) a)	Time: 10 AM
Delaware Corp., U.S. BANK NATIONAL)	Judge: Honorable M. James Lorenz
ASSOCIATION as trustee for CREDIT)	Dept: 14
SUISSE FIRST BOSTON HEAT-2005-2)	
AMERICA'S SERVICING COMPANY)	
CAL WESTERN RECONVEYANCE)	
CORP., a California Corp.)	
)	
Defendants)	
)	

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

JANIS L. TURNER (Cal Bar No. 079217)
JANIS L TURNER ALC
2515 Camino Del Rio South Ste. 242B
San Diego CA 92108
(619)718-4800 (voice)
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slt@janturnerlaw.com
Attorney for Plaintiff RICHARD A. CONNORS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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CORP., a California Corp.)	
)	
Defendants)	
)	

Notice is hereby given that:

The undersigned attorney shall appear before the Honorable M. James Lorenz at the Edward J. Schwartz United States Court House, 940 Front Street, San Diego, Department 14 On July 15, 2008 at 10:00 AM in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as she may be heard to seek a preliminary injunction in the above entitled case to restrain any and all actions relative to foreclosure of certain real property located at 402 Paso del Norte and bearing Assessors parcel Number 187-500-21.

Notice of Motion for Prelim Inj

Said Motion/Application shall be based upon the requirements of FRCP 65 and that the Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm for which there is no legal remedy if said order does not issue.

Plaintiff shall rely upon his declaration and appended exhibits, declaration of counsel and appended exhibits, points and authorities, the contents of the courts file and such other or further evidence as the court shall deem relevant.

Dated: June 30, 2008

JANIS L. TURNER ALC

By _____ /s/ _____
Janis L. Turner Esq. Counsel for
Plaintiff RICHARD A. CONNORS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICHARD A. CONNORS, an individual)	Case No 08 CV 1134 L LSP
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Plaintiff)	
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CAL WESTERN RECONVEYANCE)	
CORP., a California Corp.)	
)	
Defendants)	

DECLARATION OF RICHARD CONNORS SUPPORTING
ISSUANCE OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

JANIS L. TURNER (Cal Bar No. 079217)
JANIS L TURNER ALC
2515 Camino Del Rio South Ste. 242B
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jlt@janturnerlaw.com

Attorney for Plaintiff RICHARD A. CONNORS

RICHARD CONNORS of full age upon his oath and under penalty of perjury deposes and says:

1. I am the Plaintiff in the above entitled matter. I make this declaration under penalty of perjury and as to facts within my own personal knowledge and as to matters to which I could competently testify were I called upon to do so.
2. On about November 7, 2003, I purchased certain real property commonly known as 402 Paso del Norte, Escondido, County of San Diego, State of California. That property is more fully described in the Grant Deed appended to the complaint in this matter.
3. That property is my home and since I am self employed as a computer consultant it is also the place from which I do much of my work.
4. The house was purchased to be my home. It was not purchased as some form of investment property with the intention of turning it over and making a profit as quickly as possible.
5. On November 19, 2004, as interest rates dropped, I decided to refinance the property with a loan through Defendant HOME LOAN CREDIT by means of an Adjustable Rate Promissory Note appended hereto and incorporated by reference.
6. The refinance was through a loan broker called EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT. I did not at that time know that they were a Texas Corporation actually called HOME LOAN CORPORATION, the local broker was named ATVANTAGE now out of business. I am not currently able to locate any of its principals
7. I told the people with whom I talked that I was self employed which meant that there are times when there are cash flow issues.

8. The loan was an Adjustable Rate Note. The Adjustable Rate Note was based upon the LIBOR six-month adjustable rate, fixed for two years then it could adjust, but I could refinance.
9. While I understood the fact that the Mortgage was adjustable, I did not understand the workings of the LIBOR calculations. I certainly did not understand that LIBOR stands for London Interbank Offered Rate and is in fact most commonly reported in its three month and 1 year rates. I further did not understand that the rate is so volatile that it can and has doubled over a period of one month.
10. I further did not understand that those placing the Mortgage were paid far higher and unlawful as well as not reported commissions to convince me to agree to this “sub-prime loan” when in fact I qualified for a more conventional mortgage but was persuaded that with this low rate. I was told I could refinance it again before the two years expired and get into a fixed rate at that time.
11. In late 2007, I was experiencing cash flow problems in my business and I fell behind on my mortgage and in March I received a default notice.
12. I thereafter first contacted AMERICA’S SERVICING CO to whom I had always sent my loan payments to determine who actually “owned” what was purported to be my mortgage. (Exhibit A) so that I could work directly with the note owner so that the owner would get the same amount of money originally owed but under a different payment schedule. AMERICA’S SERVICING CO ignored and blocked my efforts to contact the note owner at every turn, and I became suspicious of the whole situation. (Exhibit B)
13. In fact I sent them four separate letters. I never received any real reply to my requests for information. All I received was a form which answered no questions at all.(Exhibit C)

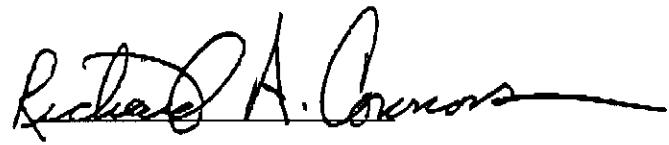
14. I was never told and in fact no one ever even mentioned the name U.S. BANK either as a Trustee or in any other function. Also, no one mentioned the existence of the CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON HEAT.
15. I also sent four separate letters to CAL-WESTERN demanding validation of the loan and information as to who was U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION as trustee for CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON HEAT-2005-2 along with another letter requesting to view and inspect the promissary note since as far as I knew and still know they have nothing to do with my mortgage.
16. To date, despite my legal right to such validation of the debt, I have received nothing responsive from CAL-WESTERN.
17. I did receive a letter from the attorneys who now represent CAL-WESTERN purporting to be from AMERICA'S SERVICING CO. That letter simply repeated formulaic information but never actually answered the questions I asked and sent me nothing from those who purported to be the actual "owners" of the "mortgage" CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON.
18. Since I am not a lawyer, when I attempted to do what I perceived to be required I may well have used forms which were archaic, but the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act either in its Federal or California form does not mandate any specific forms for use. In fact, as I understand it, even an Oral challenge will trigger a requirement for at least some type of response. I still have nothing to demonstrate that in fact CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON are actually the creditors or to show that the right of nonjudicial foreclosure still exists at all.

19. I thereafter began to investigate my rights including my right to determine who actually possess the mortgage and the original signed documents from that mortgage since I had no way to be sure that those people listed on the Default Notice were the bona fide owners of the mortgage or had complied with the formalities required for a lawful mortgage transfer.
20. I further investigated information from the Federal Reserve concerning extensions of credit by the Federal Reserve and what appears to have happened here. I have come to the conclusion that the loan here is no longer a mortgage but is now a security as that term is used by the Securities and Exchange Commission as well as in the California Corporations Code.
21. I further have come to the conclusion that this transfer of funds ceased to be a mortgage and as such was not protected by the exception to the California Usury Rules found in the California Constitution.
22. I first filed the within motion in the State Court seeking among other things a judicial determination as to the nature of the financial arrangements involved here and hence the appropriate interest rate and amounts owed. I came to realize that I was in way over my head and began to seek a lawyer. Several of them were concerned with the short period of time left and I admit I should not have left it so long, still, this concerns my home and this was very complex.
23. Further I sent out the right things and have not received what was required to be sent under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act so at minimum I can clearly succeed on that cause of action. I believe I will prevail on the other critical causes of action as well.

24. The determination will affect all rights and remedies including whether or not there is an actual right existing here to execute a non-judicial foreclosure which is solely a creature of statute.
25. I have further filed the within action since a careful reading of the actual documents involved here shows the Defendant HOME LOAN was named as trustee while MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION SYSTEMS (MERS) was named as beneficiary.
26. Before the Defendants should be allowed to take away my home, it is my belief that they ought to at minimum be required to produce the requisite documents to demonstrate an actual right to do so.
27. I remind the court that this is my home we are talking about. It is by definition unique and something for which mere damages can never fully compensate me and thus, I have no adequate remedy at law and am thus entitled to equitable relief.
28. At present if no preliminary injunction is entered the non-judicial foreclosure sale of my home is still a possibility and I will get no real relief on the merits, and given the drastic nature of what can happen not only to me but to the individual who owns the second trust deed who can lose the money he invested. There will be irreparable harm.
29. Given the current status of the real estate market it does not appear that a delay will do any real harm to any of the Defendants and given the serious nature of what has occurred to me as well as to numerous other people I submit this is a very serious issue which requires a judicial determination not only in my interest but for many others who may be in the same position as I.

30. It is further essential that the position of the parties and their interests remain in the status quo until the court can reach a decision.
31. I therefore request that the court issue a preliminary injunction to hold everything in place until a decision is reached.
32. I am also prepared to place a bond at the courts discretion. I suggest that the amount of \$5,000 is appropriate given the lack of risk to the Defendants.

Executed under penalty of perjury this 7th Day of July 2008 at Escondido, County of San Diego, State of California under the laws of the State of California



RICHARD A. CONNORS

EXHIBIT A TO CONNORS DECLARATION

Lender: Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna
 Borrower: MICHAEL A. CONNIGAN

Date: 11/19/2004

ADJUSTABLE RATE NOTE MIN. 1% off 2% (7.544%)
LIBOR Six-Month Index (As Published in The Wall Street Journal) — Rate Caps:

THIS NOTE CONTAINS PROVISIONS ALLOWING FOR CHANGES IN MY INTEREST RATE AND MY MONTHLY PAYMENT. THIS NOTE LIMITS THE AMOUNT MY INTEREST RATE CAN CHANGE AT ANY ONE TIME AND THE MAXIMUM RATE I MUST PAY.

November 19, 2004

ESCONDIDO

CALIFORNIA

{City}

{State}

402 PASEO DEL NORTE

ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA 92026

{Property Address}

1. BORROWER'S PROMISE TO PAY

In return for a loan that I have received, I promise to pay U.S. \$ 500,000.00 (this amount is called "Principal"), plus interest, to the order of Lender. Lender is HOME LOAN CORPORATION DBA EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT. I will make all payments under this Note in the form of cash, check or money order.

I understand that Lender may transfer this Note. Lender or anyone who takes this Note by transfer and who is entitled to receive payments under this Note is called the "Note Holder."

2. INTEREST

Interest will be charged on unpaid principal until the full amount of Principal has been paid. I will pay interest at a yearly rate of 5.750 %. The interest rate I will pay may change in accordance with Section 4 of this Note.

The interest rate required by this Section 2 and Section 4 of this Note is the rate I will pay both before and after any default described in Section 7(B) of this Note.

3. PAYMENTS

(A) Time and Place of Payments

I will pay principal and interest by making a payment every month.

I will make my monthly payments on the first day of each month beginning on January 1, 2005. I will make these payments every month until I have paid all of the principal and interest and any other charges described below that I may owe under this Note. Each monthly payment will be applied as of its scheduled due date and will be applied to interest before Principal. If, on December 1, 2034, I still owe amounts under this Note, I will pay those amounts in full on that date, which is called the "Maturity Date."

I will make my monthly payments at 2350 NORTH BELT EAST STE 850, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032, or at a different place if required by the Note Holder.

MULTISTATE ADJUSTABLE RATE NOTE-LIBOR SIX-MONTH INDEX (AS PUBLISHED IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)
 © 2004 Fannie Mae UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
 Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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INITIALS: _____

(B) Amount of My Initial Monthly Payments

Each of my initial monthly payments will be in the amount of U.S. \$ 2,917.86. This amount may change.

(C) Monthly Payment Changes

Changes in my monthly payment will reflect changes in the unpaid principal of my loan and in the interest rate that I am paying. The Note Holder will determine my new interest rate and the amount of my monthly payment in accordance with Section 4 of this Note.

4. INTEREST RATE AND MONTHLY PAYMENT CHANGES

(A) Change Dates

The interest rate I will pay may change on the first day of December, 2006, and on that day, every 6th month thereafter. Each date on which my interest rate could change is called a "Change Date."

(B) The Index

Beginning with the first Change Date, my interest rate will be based on an Index. The "Index" is the average of interbank offered rates for six-month U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in the London market ("LIBOR"), as published in The Wall Street Journal. The most recent Index figure available as of the first business day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the Change Date occurs is called the "Current Index."

If the Index is no longer available, the Note Holder will choose a new index that is based upon comparable information. The Note Holder will give me notice of this choice.

(C) Calculation of Changes

Before each Change Date, the Note Holder will calculate my new interest rate by adding FOUR and THREE-FOURTHS percentage points (4.750 %) to the Current Index. The Note Holder will then round the result of this addition to the nearest one-eighth of one percentage point (0.125%). Subject to the limits stated in Section 4(D) below, this rounded amount will be my new interest rate until the next Change Date.

The Note Holder will then determine the amount of the monthly payment that would be sufficient to repay the unpaid principal that I am expected to owe at the Change Date in full on the Maturity Date at my new interest rate in substantially equal payments. The result of this calculation will be the new amount of my monthly payment.

(D) Limits on Interest Rate Changes

The interest rate I am required to pay at the first Change Date will not be greater than 8.7500 % or less than 5.7500 %. Thereafter, my interest rate will never be increased or decreased on any single Change Date by more than ONE and ONE-HALF percentage points (1.50 %) from the rate of interest I have been paying for the preceding 6 months. My interest rate will never be greater than 12.7500 % or less than 5.7500 %.

(E) Effective Date of Changes

My new interest rate will become effective on each Change Date. I will pay the amount of my new monthly payment beginning on the first monthly payment date after the Change Date until the amount of my monthly payment changes again.

(F) Notice of Changes

The Note Holder will deliver or mail to me a notice of any changes in my interest rate and the amount of my monthly payment before the effective date of any change. The notice will include information required by law to be given to me and also the title and telephone number of a person who will answer any question I may have regarding the notice.

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INITIALS: _____

5. BORROWER'S RIGHT TO PRE-PAY

I have the right to make payments of Principal at any time before they are due. A payment of Principal is called a Prepayment. When I make a prepayment, I will tell the Note Holder in writing that I am doing so. I may not designate a payment as a prepayment if I have not made all the monthly payments due under this Note. If I make a full prepayment or a partial prepayment, I will pay the prepayment charge set forth below.

If my prepayment of any part of the unpaid balance of the principal at any time, it, however, I prepay any amount during the first 2 years of the Note, I under may, at its option and as permitted by law, assess a prepayment penalty of one month's interest at the loan rate on the amount by which the aggregate of principal payments to a 12-month period exceed 120% of the unpaid balance of the loan.

The Note Holder will use my prepayment to reduce the amount of Principal that I owe under this Note. However, the Note Holder may apply my prepayment to the accrued and unpaid interest on the prepayment amount before applying my prepayment to reduce the principal amount of this Note. If I make a partial prepayment, there will be no changes in the due dates of my monthly payments unless the Note Holder agrees in writing to those changes. My partial prepayment may reduce the amount of my monthly payments after the first Change Date following my partial repayment. However, any reduction due to my partial prepayment may be offset by an interest rate increase.

By accepting partial payment of any payment, Note Holder does not waive the right to collect the remainder of such payment. Acceptance of any payment after maturity, or waiver of any breach or default of the terms of this Note shall not constitute a waiver of any later or other breach or default, and failure of Note Holder to exercise any of its rights shall not constitute waiver of such rights.

6. LOAN CHARGES

If a law, which applies to this loan and which sets maximum loan charges, is finally interpreted so that the interest or other loan charges collected or to be collected in connection with this loan exceed the permitted limits, then: (a) any such loan charge shall be reduced by the amount necessary to reduce the charge to the permitted limit; and (b) any sums already collected from me that exceeded permitted limits will be refunded to me. The Note Holder may choose to make this refund by reducing the Principal I owe under this Note or by making a direct payment to me. If a refund reduces Principal, the reduction will be treated as a partial prepayment.

7. BORROWER'S FAILURE TO PAY AS REQUIRED

(A) Late Charges for Overdue Payments

If the Note Holder has not received the full amount of any monthly payment by the end of 15 calendar days after the date it is due, I will pay a late charge to the Note Holder. The amount of the charge will be 5.00 % of my overdue payment of principal and interest. I will pay this late charge promptly but only once on each late payment.

(B) Default

If I do not pay the full amount of each monthly payment on the date it is due, I will be in default.

(C) Acceleration

If I am in default, the Note Holder may without notice or demand, unless otherwise required by applicable law, require me to pay immediately the full amount of Principal that has not been paid and all interest that I owe on that amount.

(D) No Waiver By Note Holder

Even if, at a time when I am in default, the Note Holder does not require me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will still have the right to do so if I am in default at a later time.

(E) Payment of Note Holder's Costs and Expenses

If the Note Holder has required me to pay immediately in full as described above, the Note Holder will have the right to be paid back by me for all of its costs and expenses in enforcing this Note to the extent not prohibited by applicable law. Those expenses include, for example, reasonable attorneys' fees.

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INITIALS: _____

9. GIVING OF NOTICES

Unless applicable law requires a different method, any notice that must be given to me under this Note will be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to me at the Property Address above or at a different address if I give the Note Holder a notice of my different address.

Unless the Note Holder requires a different method, any notice that must be given to the Note Holder under this Note will be given by mailing it by first class mail to the Note Holder at the address listed in Section 9 above or at a different address if I am given a notice of that different address.

10. OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS UNDER THIS NOTE

If more than one person signs this Note, each person is fully and personally obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note, including the promise to pay the full amount owed. Any person who is a guarantor, surety or endorser of this Note is also obligated to do those things. Any person who takes over these obligations, including the obligation of a guarantor, surety or endorser of this Note, is also obligated to keep all of the promises made in this Note. The Note Holder may enforce it right under this Note against each person individually or against all of us together. This means that any one of us may be required to pay all of the amounts owed under this Note.

10. WAIVERS

I and any other person who has obligations under this Note waive the rights of notice of acceleration, Presentment and Notice of Dishonor. "Presentment" means the right to require the Note Holder to demand payment of amounts due. "Notice of Dishonor" means the right to require the Note Holder to give notice to other persons that amounts due have not been paid.

11. UNIFORM SECURED NOTE

This Note is a uniform instrument with limited variations in some jurisdictions. In addition to the protections given to the Note Holder under this Note, a Mortgage, Deed of Trust, or Security Deed (the "Security Instrument"), dated the same date as this Note, protects the Note Holder from possible losses that might result if I do not keep the promises that I make in this Note. That Security Instrument describes how and under what conditions I may be required to make immediate payment in full of all amounts I owe under this Note. Some of those conditions read as follows:

Transfer of the Property or a Beneficial Interest in Borrower. As used in this Section 18, "Interest in the Property" means any legal or beneficial interest in the Property, including, but not limited to, those beneficial interests transferred in a bond for deed, contract for deed, installment sales contract or escrow agreement, the intent of which is the transfer of title by Borrower at a future date to a purchaser.

If all or any part of the Property or any Interest in the Property is sold or transferred (or if Borrower is not a natural person and a beneficial interest in Borrower is sold or transferred) without Lender's prior written consent, Lender may require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument. However, this option shall not be exercised by Lender if such exercise is prohibited by Applicable Law.

EXHIBIT	PAGE	OF
B4	4	9

INITIALS: _____

DRAFT NOV 14 2008

DRAFT NOV 14 2008

BETWEN THE PARTIES AND SEALS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

.....
RECEIVED
RICHARD A. CHANDOKS -RECEIVER

[Sign Original Copy]

MULTISTATE ADJUSTABLE RATE NOTE-LIBOR SIX-MONTH INDEX (AS PUBLISHED IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)
Bank Fama, Fannie Mae UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

Form 3520-101 Page 5 of 5 Pages

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Loan No.: 72-47745
Borrower: ROBERT A. GONZALEZ

Date: Dec 17,

ADJUSTABLE RATE RIDER

LIBOR Six-Month Index (as Published In The Wall Street Journal)—Rate Caps

THIS ADJUSTABLE RATE RIDER is made this 1st day of November, 2004, and is incorporated into and shall be deemed to amend and supplement the Mortgage, Deed of Trust or Security Deed (the "Security Instrument") of the same date given by the undersigned ("Borrower") to secure Borrower's Adjustable Rate Note (the "Note") to HOME LOAN CORPORATION DBA EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT ("Lender") of the same date and covering the property described in the Security Instrument and located at:

402 PASEO DEL NORTE
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA 92026
(Property Address)

THE NOTE CONTAINS PROVISIONS ALLOWING FOR CHANGES IN THE INTEREST RATE AND THE MONTHLY PAYMENT. THE NOTE LIMITS THE AMOUNT BORROWER'S INTEREST RATE CAN CHANGE AT ANY ONE TIME AND THE MAXIMUM RATE BORROWER MUST PAY.

ADDITIONAL COVENANTS. In addition to the covenants and agreements made in the Security Instrument, Borrower and Lender further covenant and agree as follows:

A. INTEREST RATE AND MONTHLY PAYMENT CHANGES

The Note provides for an initial interest rate of 5.750 %. The Note provides for changes in the interest rate and the monthly payments, as follows:

4. INTEREST RATE AND MONTHLY PAYMENT CHANGES

(A) Change Dates

The interest rate I will pay may change on the first day of December, 2006, and on that day every 6th month thereafter. Each date on which my interest rate could change is called a "Change Date."

(B) The Index

Beginning with the first Change Date, my interest rate will be based on an Index. The "Index" is the average of interbank offered rates for six month U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in the London market ("LIBOR"), as published in The Wall Street Journal. The most recent Index figure available as of the first business day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the Change Date occurs is called the "Current Index."

If the Index is no longer available, the Note Holder will choose a new index that is based upon comparable information. The Note Holder will give me notice of this choice.

(C) Calculation of Changes

Before each Change Date, the Note Holder will calculate my new interest rate by adding FOUR and THREE/FOURTHS percentage points (4.750 %) to the Current Index. The Note Holder will then round the result of this addition to the nearest one-eighth of one percentage point (0.125%). Subject to the limits stated in Section 4(D) below, this rounded amount will be my new interest rate until the next Change Date.

MULTISTATE ADJUSTABLE RATE RIDER-LIBOR SIX-MONTH INDEX (AS PUBLISHED IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL—
Single Family, Fannie Mae UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

Form 3138 1-01 Page 1 of 2 Pages;

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Loan Doc. #34-1048

Date 11/17/08

The Note Holder will then determine the amount of the monthly payment that would be necessary to pay the unpaid principal that I am expected to owe at the Change Date in full on the Maturity Date at my new interest rate in substantially equal payments. The result of this calculation will be the new amount of my monthly payment.

(D) Limits on Interest Rate Changes

The interest rate I am required to pay at the first Change Date will not be greater than 8.7500 % or less than 5.7500 %. Thereafter, my interest rate will never be increased or decreased on any single Change Date by more than ONE and ONE/HALF percentage points (1.50 %) from the rate of interest I have been paying for the preceding 6 months. My interest rate will never be greater than 12.7500 % or less than 5.7500 %.

(E) Effective Date of Changes

My new interest rate will become effective on each Change Date. I will pay the amount of my new monthly payment beginning on the first monthly payment date after the Change Date until the amount of my monthly payment changes again.

(F) Notice of Changes

The Note Holder will deliver or mail to me a notice of any changes in my interest rate and the amount of my monthly payment before the effective date of any change. The notice will include information required by law to be given to me and also the title and telephone number of a person who will answer any question I may have regarding the notice.

BY SIGNING BELOW, Borrower accepts and agrees to the terms and covenants contained in this Adjustable Rate Rider.

.....(Seal)
RICHARD A. CONNORS —Borrower

MULTISTATE ADJUSTABLE RATE RIDER-LIBOR SIX-MONTH INDEX (AS PUBLISHED IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL)-
Single Family-Fannie Mae UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan No.: 74440000
Borrower: RICHARD A. CONNORS

Deed ID: 178

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Provide legal description here. Attach to the document to be recorded and file as one instrument.

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ORDER NO. 34353539

EXHIBIT "A"

That portion of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 11 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardsino Base and Meridian, in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, according to the United States Government Survey approved January 26, 1891, according to Official Plat thereof, described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of said Section 33, thence East 417 feet, measured along the South line of said Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, thence North 417 feet along a line parallel with the West line of said Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter; thence West 417 feet along a line parallel with the South line of said Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter to a point in the West line thereof; Township South along said West line, 417 feet to the point of beginning.

Except therefrom that portion lying Easterly of the Westerly line of the County Road as set forth in Surveys on file in the Office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, California.

Also except therefrom the North 100 feet.

EXHIBIT	PAGE	OF
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Return to:
 HOME LOAN CORP.
 ATTENTION: POST CLOSE
 2350 NORTH BELT EAST STE 850
 HOUSTON, TX 77032

Loan No. 74044048
 Borrower: RICHARD A. CONNORS

Date ID: 178

DEED OF TRUST

MIN: 100056300740400489

DEFINITIONS

Words used in multiple sections of this document are defined below and other words are defined in Sections 3, 11, 13, 18, 20 and 21. Certain rules regarding the usage of words used in this document are also provided in Section 16.

(A) "Security Instrument" means this document, which is dated November 19, 2004, together with all Riders to this document.

(B) "Borrower" is RICHARD A. CONNORS, AN UNMARRIED MAN. Borrower is the trustor under this Security Instrument.

(C) "Lender" is HOME LOAN CORPORATION DBA EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT. Lender is A CORPORATION organized and existing under the laws of the State of TEXAS. Lender's address is 2350 NORTH BELT EAST STE 850 HOUSTON, TX 77032.

(D) "Trustee" is HOME LOAN CORPORATION DBA EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT.

(E) "MERS" is Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. MERS is a separate corporation that is acting solely as a nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns. MERS is the beneficiary under this Security Instrument. MERS is organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and has an address and telephone number of P.O. Box 2026, Flint, MI 48501-2026, tel. (888) 679-MERS.

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Lynn N. - 72 doc 126

Date 12/1/17

(E) "Note" means the promissory note signed by Borrower and dated November 1, 2004. The Note states that Borrower owes Lender FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND and NO 100....Dollars (U.S. \$ 500,000.00) plus interest. It is to be paid in monthly payments and to pay the debt in full not later than December 1, 2034.

(G) "Property" means the property that is described below under the heading "Transfer of Right" in the Property.

(H) "Loan" means the debt evidenced by the Note, plus interest, any prepayment charges and late charges due under the Note, and all sums due under this Security Instrument, plus interest.

(I) "Riders" means all Riders to this Security Instrument that are executed by Borrower. The following Riders are to be executed by Borrower [check box as applicable]:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjustable Rate Rider | <input type="checkbox"/> Condominium Rider | <input type="checkbox"/> Second Home Rider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Balloon Rider | <input type="checkbox"/> Planned Unit Development Rider | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 Family Rider | <input type="checkbox"/> Biweekly Payment Rider | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other(s) [specify] | | |

(J) "Applicable Law" means all controlling applicable federal, state and local statutes, regulations, ordinances and administrative rules and orders (that have the effect of law) as well as all applicable final, non-appealable judicial opinions.

(K) "Community Association Dues, Fees, and Assessments" means all dues, fees, assessments and other charges that are imposed on Borrower or the Property by a condominium association, homeowners association or similar organization.

(L) "Electronic Funds Transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, computer, or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Such term includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale transfers, automated teller machine transactions, transfers initiated by telephone, wire transfers, and automated clearinghouse transfers.

(M) "Escrow Items" means those items that are described in Section 3.

(N) "Miscellaneous Proceeds" means any compensation, settlement, award of damages, or proceeds paid by any third party (other than insurance proceeds paid under the coverages described in Section 5) for: (i) damage to, or destruction of, the Property; (ii) condemnation or other taking of all or any part of the Property; (iii) conveyance in lieu of condemnation; or (iv) misrepresentations of, or omissions as to, the value and/or condition of the Property.

(O) "Mortgage Insurance" means insurance protecting Lender against the nonpayment of, or default on, the Loan.

(P) "Periodic Payment" means the regularly scheduled amount due for (i) principal and interest under the Note, plus (ii) any amounts under Section 3 of this Security Instrument.

(Q) "RESPA" means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. §2601 et seq.) and its implementing regulation, Regulation X (24 C.F.R. Part 3500), as they might be amended from time to time, or any additional or successor legislation or regulation that governs the same subject matter. As used in this Security Instrument, "RESPA" refers to all requirements and restrictions that are imposed in regard to a "federally related mortgage loan" even if the Loan does not qualify as a "federally related mortgage loan" under RESPA.

CALIFORNIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Lst. No.: 74-33-145

Date 12/17/08

(i) "Successor in Interest of Borrower" means any party that has taken title to the Property, whether or not that party has a valid Borrower's Agreement under the Note and/or this Security Instrument.

TRANSFER OF RIGHTS IN THE PROPERTY

The Beneficiary of this Security Instrument is MERS as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns and the successors and assigns of MERS. This Security Instrument secures to Lender: (i) the repayment of the Loan, and all renewals, extensions and modifications of the Note; and (ii) the performance of Borrower's covenants and agreements under this Security Instrument and the Note. For the purpose, Borrower irrevocably grants and conveys to Trustee, in trust, with power of sale, the following described property located in the County of ESCONDIDO:

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF:

which currently has the address of 402 PASEO DEL NORTE.

[City] ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA

[Street]

92026
[Zip Code]

("Property Address")

TOGETHER WITH all the improvements now or hereafter erected on the property, and all easements, appurtenances, and fixtures now or hereafter a part of the property. All replacements and additions shall also be covered by this Security Instrument. All of the foregoing is referred to in this Security Instrument as the "Property." Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only legal title to the interests granted by Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if necessary to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of those interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the Property; and to take any action required of Lender including, but not limited to, releasing and canceling this Security Instrument.

CALIFORNIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan No.: 72-42-145

Date 11/13/08

BORROWER COVENANTS: That Borrower is lawfully owner of the estate hereby conveyed and has the right to grant and convey the Property and that the Property is unencumbered, except for encumbrances of record. Borrower warrants and will defend generally the title to the Property against all claims and demands, subject to any encumbrances of record.

THIS SECURITY INSTRUMENT contains uniform covenants for national home loan uniform instrument, with limited variations by jurisdiction to conform to state or uniform security instrument covering real property.

UNIFORM COVENANTS. Borrower and Lender covenant and agree as follows:

1. Payment of Principal, Interest, Escrow Items, Prepayment Charges, and Late Charges. Borrower shall pay when due the principal of, and interest on, the debt evidenced by the Note and any prepayment charges and late charges due under the Note. Borrower shall also pay funds for Escrow Items pursuant to Section 3. Payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument shall be made in U.S. currency. However, if any check or other instrument received by Lender as payment under the Note or this Security Instrument is returned to Lender unpaid, Lender may require that any or all subsequent payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument be made in one or more of the following forms, as selected by Lender: (a) cash; (b) money order; (c) certified check, bank check, treasurer's check or cashier's check, provided any such check is drawn upon an institution whose deposits are insured by a federal agency, instrumentality, or entity; or (d) Electronic Funds Transfer.

Payments are deemed received by Lender when received at the location designated in the Note or at such other location as may be designated by Lender in accordance with the notice provisions in Section 15. Lender may return any payment or partial payment if the payment or partial payments are insufficient to bring the Loan current. Lender may accept any payment or partial payment insufficient to bring the Loan current, without waiver of any rights hereunder or prejudice to its rights to refuse such payment or partial payments in the future, but Lender is not obligated to apply such payments at the time such payments are accepted. If each Periodic Payment is applied as of its scheduled due date, then Lender need not pay interest on unapplied funds. Lender may hold such unapplied funds until Borrower makes payment to bring the Loan current. If Borrower does not do so within a reasonable period of time, Lender shall either apply such funds or return them to Borrower. If not applied earlier, such funds will be applied to the outstanding principal balance under the Note immediately prior to foreclosure. No offset or claim which Borrower might have now or in the future against Lender shall relieve Borrower from making payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument or performing the covenants and agreements secured by this Security Instrument.

2. Application of Payments or Proceeds. Except as otherwise described in this Section 2, all payments accepted and applied by Lender shall be applied in the following order of priority: (a) interest due under the Note; (b) principal due under the Note; (c) amounts due under Section 3. Such payments shall be applied to each Periodic Payment in the order in which it became due. Any remaining amounts shall be applied first to late charges, second to any other amounts due under this Security Instrument, and then to reduce the principal balance of the Note.

If Lender receives a payment from Borrower for a delinquent Periodic Payment which includes a sufficient amount to pay any late charge due, the payment may be applied to the delinquent payment and the late charge. If more than one Periodic Payment is outstanding, Lender may apply any payment received from Borrower to the repayment of the Periodic Payments if, and to the extent that, each payment can be paid in full. To the extent that any excess exists after the payment is applied to the full payment of one or more Periodic Payments, such excess may be applied to any late charges due. Voluntary prepayments shall be applied first to any prepayment charges and then as described in the Note.

Any application of payments, insurance proceeds, or Miscellaneous Proceeds to principal due under the Note shall not extend or postpone the due date, or change the amount, of the Periodic Payments.

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Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan No.: 7641424

Date 10-17-08

3. Funds for Escrow Items. Borrower shall pay to Lender on the day Periodic Payments are due under the Note until the Note is paid in full, or via the Trust, to provide for payment of amounts due for taxes, insurance premiums and other items which have priority over this Security Instrument, such as, but not limited to, the Property, as described previously, or any rights in the Property, if any, over premiums for any and all insurance required by Lender under Section 5, and to Mortgage Insurance premiums, if any, or any sums payable by Borrower to Lender in lieu of the payment of Mortgage Insurance premiums in accordance with the provisions of Section 14. These items are called "Escrow Items". At origination or at any time during the term of the Loan, Lender may require that Community Association Dues, fees, and Assessments, if any, be escrowed by Borrower, and such dues, fees, and assessments shall be an Escrow Item. Borrower shall promptly furnish to Lender all notices of amounts to be paid under this Section. Borrower shall pay Lender the Funds for Escrow Items under this Lender waives Borrower's obligation to pay the Funds for any or all Escrow Items. Lender may waive Borrower's obligation to pay to Lender Funds for any or all Escrow Items at any time. Any such waiver may only be in writing. In the event of such waiver, Borrower shall pay directly, when and where payable, the amounts due for any Escrow Items for which payment of funds has been waived by Lender and, if Lender requires, shall furnish to Lender receipts evidencing such payment within such time period as Lender may require. Borrower's obligation to make such payments and to provide receipts shall for all purposes be deemed to be a covenant and agreement contained in this Security Instrument, as the phrase "covenant and agreement" is used in Section 9. If Borrower is obligated to pay Escrow Items directly, pursuant to a waiver, and Borrower fails to pay the amount due for an Escrow Item, Lender may exercise its rights under Section 9 and pay such amount and Borrower shall then be obligated under Section 9 to repay to Lender any such amount. Lender may revoke the waiver as to any or all Escrow Items at any time by a notice given in accordance with Section 15 and, upon such revocation, Borrower shall pay to Lender all Funds, and in such amounts, that are then required under this Section 3.

Lender may, at any time, collect and hold Funds in an amount (a) sufficient to permit Lender to apply the Funds at the time specified under RESPA, and (b) not to exceed the maximum amount a Lender can require under RESPA. Lender shall estimate the amount of Funds due on the basis of current data and reasonable estimates of expenditures of future Escrow Items or otherwise in accordance with Applicable Law.

The Funds shall be held in an institution whose deposits are insured by a federal agency, instrumentality, or entity (including Lender, if Lender is an institution whose deposits are so insured) or in any Federal Home Loan Bank. Lender shall apply the Funds to pay the Escrow Items no later than the time specified under RESPA. Lender shall not charge Borrower for holding and applying the Funds, annually analyzing the escrow account, or verifying the Escrow Items, unless Lender pays Borrower interest on the Funds and Applicable Law permits Lender to make such a charge. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on the Funds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on the Funds. Borrower and Lender can agree in writing, however, that interest shall be paid on the Funds. Lender shall give to Borrower, without charge, an annual accounting of the Funds as required by RESPA.

If there is a surplus of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall account to Borrower for the excess funds in accordance with RESPA. If there is a shortage of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall notify Borrower as required by RESPA, and Borrower shall pay to Lender the amount necessary to make up the shortage in accordance with RESPA, but in no more than 12 monthly payments. If there is a deficiency of Funds held in escrow, as defined under RESPA, Lender shall notify Borrower as required by RESPA, and Borrower shall pay to Lender the amount necessary to make up the deficiency in accordance with RESPA, but in no more than 12 monthly payments.

Upon payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument, Lender shall promptly refund to Borrower any Funds held by Lender.

CALIFORNIA - Fannie Mae, - Fannie Mae Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan 11 - 734-0000

Date 12/17/17

4. Charges; Liens. Borrower shall pay all taxes, assessments, insurance, dues, and any other liens or encumbrances which can attach priority over this Security Instrument, including payment of rents and rents due on the Property, if any, and Community Association Dues, Fees, and Assessment, if any. To the extent that these items are liens or encumbrances, Borrower shall pay them in the manner provided in Section 7.

Borrower shall promptly discharge any lien which has priority over this Security Instrument unless Borrower (a) agrees in writing to the payment of the obligation secured by the lien in a manner acceptable to Lender, but only so long as Borrower is performing such agreement; (b) come to the lien in good faith, or defends against enforcement of the lien in legal proceedings which in Lender's opinion operate to prevent the enforcement of the lien while those proceedings are pending, but only until such proceedings are concluded; or (c) secures from the holder of the lien an agreement satisfactory to Lender subordinating the lien to this Security Instrument. If Lender determines that any part of the Property is subject to a lien which can attain priority over this Security Instrument, Lender may give Borrower a notice identifying the lien. Within 10 days of the date on which that notice is given, Borrower shall satisfy the lien or take one or more of the actions set forth above in this Section 4.

Lender may require Borrower to pay a one-time charge for a real estate tax verification and/or reporting service used by Lender in connection with this Loan.

5. Property Insurance. Borrower shall keep the improvements now existing or hereafter erected on the Property insured against loss by fire, hazards included within the term "extended coverage," and any other hazards including, but not limited to, earthquakes and floods, for which Lender requires insurance. This insurance shall be maintained in the amounts (including deductible levels) and for the periods that Lender requires. What Lender requires pursuant to the preceding sentences can change during the term of the Loan. The insurance carrier providing the insurance shall be chosen by Borrower subject to Lender's right to disapprove Borrower's choice, which right shall not be exercised unreasonably. Lender may require Borrower to pay, in connection with this Loan, either: (a) a one-time charge for flood zone determination, certification and tracking services; or (b) a one-time charge for flood zone determination and certification services and subsequent charges each time remappings or similar changes occur which reasonably might affect such determination or certification. Borrower shall also be responsible for the payment of any fees imposed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in connection with the review of any flood zone determination resulting from an objection by Borrower.

If Borrower fails to maintain any of the coverages described above, Lender may obtain insurance coverage, at Lender's option and Borrower's expense. Lender is under no obligation to purchase any particular type or amount of coverage. Therefore, such coverage shall cover Lender, but might or might not protect Borrower. Borrower's equity in the Property, or the contents of the Property, against any risk, hazard or liability and might provide greater or lesser coverage than was previously in effect. Borrower acknowledges that the cost of the insurance coverage so obtained might significantly exceed the cost of insurance that Borrower could have obtained. Any amounts disbursed by Lender under this Section 5 shall become additional debt of Borrower secured by this Security Instrument. These amounts shall bear interest at the Note rate from the date of disbursement and shall be payable, with such interest, upon notice from Lender to Borrower requesting payment.

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Lender No. 74-44748

Date, 12/17/08

4. Insurance: Lender shall be entitled to receive all insurance proceeds from Borrower's insurance policies covering the Property. Lender shall have the right to disapprove such policies, shall include a standard mortgage clause and shall name Lender as mortgagee and/or as an additional loss payee, and Borrower further agrees to generally assign rights to insurance proceeds to the holder of the Note up to the amount of the outstanding loan balance. Lender shall have the right to hold the policies and renewals certificates. If Lender requires, Borrower shall promptly provide Lender all receipts of paid premiums and renewal notices. If Borrower obtains any form of insurance coverage, other than required by Lender, for damage to or destruction of the Property, such policy shall include a standard mortgage clause and shall name Lender as mortgagee and/or as an additional loss payee and Borrower further agrees to generally assign rights to insurance proceeds to the holder of the Note up to the amount of the outstanding loan balance.

In the event of loss, Borrower shall give prompt notice to the insurance carrier and Lender. Lender may make proof of loss, if not made promptly by Borrower. Unless Lender and Borrower otherwise agree in writing, any insurance proceeds, whether or not the underlying insurance was required by Lender, shall be applied to restoration or repair of the Property, if the restoration or repair is economically feasible and Lender's security is not lessened. During such repair and restoration period, Lender shall have the right to hold such insurance proceeds until Lender has had an opportunity to inspect such Property to ensure the work has been completed to Lender's satisfaction, provided that such inspection shall be undertaken promptly. Lender may disburse proceeds for the repairs and restoration in a single payment or in a series of progress payments as the work is completed. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on such insurance proceeds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such proceeds. Fees for public adjusters, or other third parties, retained by Borrower shall not be paid out of the insurance proceeds and shall be the sole obligation of Borrower. If the restoration or repair is not economically feasible or Lender's security would be lessened, the insurance proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower. Such insurance proceeds shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

If Borrower abandons the Property, Lender may file, negotiate and settle any available insurance claim and related matters. If Borrower does not respond within 30 days to a notice from Lender that the insurance carrier has offered to settle a claim, then Lender may negotiate and settle the claim. The 30-day period will begin when the notice is given. In either event, or if Lender acquires the Property under Section 22 or otherwise, Borrower hereby assigns to Lender (a) Borrower's rights to any insurance proceeds in an amount not to exceed the amounts unpaid under the Note or this Security Instrument, and (b) any other of Borrower's rights (other than the right to any refund of unearned premiums paid by Borrower) under all insurance policies covering the Property, insofar as such rights are applicable to the coverage of the Property. Lender may use the insurance proceeds either to repair or restore the Property or to pay amounts unpaid under the Note or this Security Instrument, whether or not then due.

6. Occupancy. Borrower shall occupy, establish, and use the Property as Borrower's principal residence within 60 days after the execution of this Security Instrument and shall continue to occupy the Property as Borrower's principal residence for at least one year after the date of occupancy, unless Lender otherwise agrees in writing, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, or unless extenuating circumstances exist which are beyond Borrower's control.

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Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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7. Preservation, Maintenance and Protection of the Property; Inspections. Borrower shall not damage or impair the Property, allow the Property to deteriorate or commit waste in the Property. Whether or not Borrower is residing in the Property, Borrower shall maintain the Property and/or prevent the Property from deteriorating or decreasing in value due to its condition. Unless it is determined pursuant to Section 7 that repair or restoration is not economically feasible, Borrower shall promptly repair the Property if damaged to avoid further deterioration or damage. If insurance or condemnation proceeds are paid in connection with damage to or the taking of the Property, Borrower shall be responsible for repairing or restoring the Property only if Lender has released proceeds for such purposes. Lender may disbursed proceeds for the repairs and restoration in a single payment or in a series of progress payments as the work is completed. If the insurance or condemnation proceeds are not sufficient to repair or restore the Property, Borrower is not relieved of Borrower's obligation for the completion of such repair or restoration.

Lender or its agent may make reasonable entries upon and inspections of the Property. If it has reasonable cause, Lender may inspect the interior of the improvements on the Property. Lender shall give Borrower notice at the time of or prior to such an interior inspection specifying such reasonable cause.

8. Borrower's Loan Application. Borrower shall be in default if, during the Loan application process, Borrower or any persons or entities acting at the direction of Borrower or with Borrower's knowledge or consent gave materially false, misleading, or inaccurate information or statements to Lender (or failed to provide Lender with material information) in connection with the Loan. Material representations include, but are not limited to, representations concerning Borrower's occupancy of the Property as Borrower's principal residence.

9. Protection of Lender's Interest in the Property and Rights Under this Security Instrument. If (a) Borrower fails to perform the covenants and agreements contained in this Security Instrument, (b) there is a legal proceeding that might significantly affect Lender's interest in the Property and/or rights under this Security Instrument (such as a proceeding in bankruptcy, probate, for condemnation or forfeiture, for enforcement of a lien which may attain priority over this Security Instrument or to enforce laws or regulations), or (c) Borrower has abandoned the Property, then Lender may do and pay for whatever is reasonable or appropriate to protect Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument, including protecting and/or assessing the value of the Property, and securing and/or repairing the Property. Lender's actions can include, but are not limited to: (a) paying any sums secured by a lien which has priority over this Security Instrument; (b) appearing in court; and (c) paying reasonable attorneys' fees to protect its interest in the Property and/or rights under this Security Instrument, including its secured position in a bankruptcy proceeding. Securing the Property includes, but is not limited to, entering the Property to make repairs, change locks, replace or board up doors and windows, drain water from pipes, eliminate building or other code violations or dangerous conditions, and have utilities turned on or off. Although Lender may take action under this Section 9, Lender does not have to do so and is not under any duty or obligation to do so. It is agreed that Lender incurs no liability for not taking any or all actions authorized under this Section 9.

Any amounts disbursed by Lender under this Section 9 shall become additional debt of Borrower secured by this Security Instrument. These amounts shall bear interest at the Note rate from the date of disbursement and shall be payable, with such interest, upon notice from Lender to Borrower requesting payment.

If this Security Instrument is on a leasehold, Borrower shall comply with all the provisions of the lease. If Borrower acquires fee title to the Property, the leasehold and the fee title shall not merge unless Lender agrees to the merger in writing.

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Modified by Middleborg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan Note 73-4-026

Dex 31, 175

10. Mortgage Insurance. If Lender required Mortgage Insurance as a condition of making the Loan, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to maintain the Mortgage Insurance in effect. If initially, or at any time, Mortgage Insurance coverage required by Lender ceases to be available from the mortgage insurer that provided it, provided such insurance and Borrower was required to make separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to obtain coverage substantially equivalent to the Mortgage Insurance previously in effect, at a cost substantially equivalent to the cost to Borrower of the Mortgage Insurance previously in effect, from an alternate mortgage insurer selected by Lender. If substantially equivalent Mortgage Insurance coverage is not available, Borrower shall continue to pay to Lender the amount of the separately designated payments that were due when the insurance coverage ceased to be in effect. Lender will accept, use and retain these payments as a non-refundable loss reserve in lieu of Mortgage Insurance. Such loss reserve shall be non-refundable, notwithstanding the fact that the Loan is ultimately paid in full, and Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such loss reserve. Lender can no longer require loss reserve payments if Mortgage Insurance coverage (in the amount and for the period that Lender requires) provided by an insurer selected by Lender again becomes available, is obtained, and Lender requires separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance. If Lender required Mortgage Insurance as a condition of making the Loan and Borrower was required to make separately designated payments toward the premiums for Mortgage Insurance, Borrower shall pay the premiums required to maintain Mortgage Insurance in effect, or to provide a non-refundable loss reserve, until Lender's requirement for Mortgage Insurance ends in accordance with any written agreement between Borrower and Lender providing for such termination or until termination is required by Applicable Law. Nothing in this Section 10 affects Borrower's obligation to pay interest at the rate provided in the Note.

Mortgage Insurance reimburses Lender (or any entity that purchases the Note) for certain losses it may incur if Borrower does not repay the Loan as agreed. Borrower is not a party to the Mortgage Insurance.

Mortgage insurers evaluate their total risk on all such insurance in force from time to time, and may enter into agreements with other parties that share or modify their risk, or reduce losses. These agreements are on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to the mortgage insurer and the other party (or parties) to these agreements. These agreements may require the mortgage insurer to make payments using any source of funds that the mortgage insurer may have available (which may include funds obtained from Mortgage Insurance premiums).

As a result of these agreements, Lender, any purchaser of the Note, another insurer, any reinsurer, any other entity, or any affiliate of any of the foregoing, may receive (directly or indirectly) amounts that derive from (or might be characterized as) a portion of Borrower's payments for Mortgage Insurance, in exchange for sharing or modifying the mortgage insurer's risk, or reducing losses. If such agreement provides that an affiliate of Lender takes a share of the insurer's risk in exchange for a share of the premiums paid to the insurer, the arrangement is often termed "captive reinsurance." Further:

(a) Any such agreements will not affect the amounts that Borrower has agreed to pay for Mortgage Insurance, or any other terms of the Loan. Such agreements will not increase the amount Borrower will owe for Mortgage Insurance, and they will not entitle Borrower to any refund.

(b) Any such agreements will not affect the rights Borrower has - if any - with respect to the Mortgage Insurance under the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 or any other law. These rights may include the right to receive certain disclosures, to request and obtain cancellation of the Mortgage Insurance, to have the Mortgage Insurance terminated automatically, and/or to receive a refund of any Mortgage Insurance premiums that were unearned at the time of such cancellation or termination.

Lender No. 74-1604

State No. 17

11. Assignment of Miscellaneous Proceeds; Forfeiture. All Miscellaneous Proceeds are hereby retained by and shall be paid to Lender.

If the Property is damaged, such Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to restoration or repair of the Property if the restoration or repair is economically feasible and Lender's security is not breached. During each repair and restoration period, Lender shall have the right to hold such Miscellaneous Proceeds until Lender has had an opportunity to inspect such Property to ensure the work has been completed to Lender's satisfaction, provided that such inspection shall be undertaken promptly. Lender may pay for the repair and restore it in a single disbursement or in a series of pro rata payments as the work is completed. Unless an agreement is made in writing or Applicable Law requires interest to be paid on such Miscellaneous Proceeds, Lender shall not be required to pay Borrower any interest or earnings on such Miscellaneous Proceeds. If the restoration or repair is not economically feasible or Lender's security would be lessened, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower. Such Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

In the event of a total taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due, with the excess, if any, paid to Borrower.

In the event of a partial taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property in which the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value is equal to or greater than the amount of the sums secured by this Security Instrument immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value, unless Borrower and Lender otherwise agree in writing, the sums secured by this Security Instrument shall be reduced by the amount of the Miscellaneous Proceeds multiplied by the following fraction: (a) the total amount of the sums secured immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value divided by (b) the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value. Any balance shall be paid to Borrower.

In the event of a partial taking, destruction, or loss in value of the Property in which the fair market value of the Property immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value is less than the amount of the sums secured immediately before the partial taking, destruction, or loss in value, unless Borrower and Lender otherwise agree in writing, the Miscellaneous Proceeds shall be applied to the sums secured by this Security Instrument whether or not the sums are then due.

If the Property is abandoned by Borrower, or if, after notice by Lender to Borrower that the Opposing Party (as defined in the next sentence) offers to make an award to settle a claim for damages, Borrower fails to respond to Lender within 30 days after the date the notice is given, Lender is authorized to collect and apply the Miscellaneous Proceeds either to restoration or repair of the Property or to the sums secured by this Security Instrument, whether or not then due. "Opposing Party" means the third party that owes Borrower Miscellaneous Proceeds or the party against whom Borrower has a right of action in regard to Miscellaneous Proceeds.

Borrower shall be in default if any action or proceeding, whether civil or criminal, is begun that, in Lender's judgment, could result in forfeiture of the Property or other material impairment of Lender's interest in the Property or rights under this Security Instrument. Borrower can cure such a default and, if acceleration has occurred, reinstate as provided in Section 19, by causing the action or proceeding to be dismissed with a ruling that, in Lender's judgment, precludes forfeiture of the Property or other material impairment of Lender's interest in the Property or rights under this Security Instrument. The proceeds of any award or claim for damages that are attributable to the impairment of Lender's interest in the Property are hereby assigned and shall be paid to Lender.

All Miscellaneous Proceeds that are not applied to restoration or repair of the Property shall be applied in the order provided for in Section 2.

CALIFORNIA - Fannie Mae, Fannie Mae Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

Form 3005 1-01

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Form 3005-11-04

Lender's Name

12. Borrower Not Released; Forbearance By Lender Not a Waiver. Extension of the time for payment or modification of any amount due under this Security Instrument granted by Lender to Borrower or any Successor in Interest of Borrower shall not operate to release the liability of Borrower or any Successor in Interest of Borrower. Lender shall not be required to commence proceeding against any Successor in Interest of Borrower or to refuse to extend time for payment or otherwise modify any provision of the note secured by this Security Instrument by reason of any demand made by the original Borrower or any Successor in Interest of Borrower. Any forbearance by Lender in exercising any right or remedy, including, without limitation, Lender's acceptance of payments from third persons, changes or Successors in Interest of Borrower or in amounts less than the amount then due, shall not be a waiver of or preclude the exercise of any right or remedy.

13. Joint and Several Liability; Co-signers; Successors and Assigns Bound. Borrower covenants and agrees that Borrower's obligations and liability shall be joint and several. However, any Borrower who co-signs this Security Instrument but does not execute the Note (a "co-signer"); (a) is co-signing this Security Instrument only to mortgage, grant and convey the co-signer's interest in the Property under the terms of this Security Instrument; (b) is not personally obligated to pay the sums secured by this Security Instrument; and (c) agrees that Lender and any other Borrower can agree to extend, modify, forbear or make any accommodations with regard to the terms of this Security Instrument or the Note without the co-signer's consent.

Subject to the provisions of Section 18, any Successor in Interest of Borrower who assumes Borrower's obligations under this Security Instrument in writing, and is approved by Lender, shall obtain all of Borrower's rights and benefits under this Security Instrument. Borrower shall not be released from Borrower's obligations and liability under this Security Instrument unless Lender agrees to such release in writing. The covenants and agreements of this Security Instrument shall bind (except as provided in Section 20) and benefit the successors and assigns of Lender.

14. Loan Charges. Lender may charge Borrower fees for services performed in connection with Borrower's default, for the purpose of protecting Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, property inspection and valuation fees. In regard to any other fees, the absence of express authority in this Security Instrument to charge a specific fee to Borrower shall not be construed as a prohibition on the charging of such fee. Lender may not charge fees that are expressly prohibited by this Security Instrument or by Applicable Law.

If the Loan is subject to a law which sets maximum loan charges, and that law is finally interpreted so that the interest or other loan charges collected or to be collected in connection with the Loan exceed the permitted limits, then: (a) any such loan charge shall be reduced by the amount necessary to reduce the charge to the permitted limit; and (b) any sums already collected from Borrower which exceeded permitted limits will be refunded to Borrower. Lender may choose to make this refund by reducing the principal owed under the Note or by making a direct payment to Borrower. If a refund reduces principal, the reduction will be treated as a partial prepayment without any prepayment charge (whether or not a prepayment charge is provided for under the Note). Borrower's acceptance of any such refund made by direct payment to Borrower will constitute a waiver of any right of action Borrower might have arising out of such overcharge.

CALIFORNIA - Single Family Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleborg, Riddle & Gianna

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Loan No. 73048-18

Date 10-17-08

15. Notices. All notices, payments, reports or other information in connection with this Security Instrument must be in writing. Any notice to Lender or in connection with this Security Instrument shall be deemed to have been given if Borrower when mailed by first class mail or when actually delivered to Borrower's notice address sent by other means. Notice to any one Borrower shall constitute notice to all Borrowers unless Applicable Law expressly requires otherwise. The notice address shall be the Property's Address until Borrower has designated a substitute notice address by notice to Lender. Borrower shall promptly notify Lender of Borrower's change of address. If Lender specifies a procedure for reporting Borrower's change of address, then Borrower shall only report a change of address through that specified procedure. There may be only one designated notice address under this Security Instrument at any one time. Any notice to Lender shall be given by delivering it or by mailing it by first class mail to Lender's address stated herein unless Lender has designated another address by notice to Borrower. Any notice in connection with this Security Instrument shall not be deemed to have been given to Lender until actually received by Lender. If any notice required by this Security Instrument is also required under Applicable Law, the Applicable Law requirement will satisfy the corresponding requirement under this Security Instrument.

16. Governing Law; Severability; Rules of Construction. This Security Instrument shall be governed by federal law and the law of the jurisdiction in which the Property is located. All rights and obligations contained in this Security Instrument are subject to any requirements and limitations of Applicable Law. Applicable Law might explicitly or implicitly allow the parties to agree by contract or it might be silent, but such silence shall not be construed as a prohibition against agreement by contract. In the event that any provision or clause of this Security Instrument or the Note conflicts with Applicable Law, such conflict shall not affect other provisions of this Security Instrument or the Note which can be given effect without the conflicting provision.

As used in this Security Instrument: (a) words of the masculine gender shall mean and include corresponding neuter words or words of the feminine gender; (b) words in the singular shall mean and include the plural and vice versa; and (c) the word "may" gives sole discretion without any obligation to take any action.

17. Borrower's Copy. Borrower shall be given one copy of the Note and of this Security Instrument.

18. Transfer of the Property or a Beneficial Interest in Borrower. As used in this Section 18, "Interest in the Property" means any legal or beneficial interest in the Property, including, but not limited to, those beneficial interests transferred in a bond for deed, contract for deed, installment sales contract or escrow agreement, the intent of which is the transfer of title by Borrower at a future date to a purchaser.

If all or any part of the Property or any Interest in the Property is sold or transferred (or if Borrower is not a natural person and a beneficial interest in Borrower is sold or transferred) without Lender's prior written consent, Lender may require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument. However, this option shall not be exercised by Lender if such exercise is prohibited by Applicable Law.

CALIFORNIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT
Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Lag N - 50-21-943

Lag N - 50-21-943

19. Borrower's Right to Reinstate After Acceleration. If for any reason certain conditions Borrower shall have the right to have cancellation of this Security Instrument discontinued at any time prior to the earliest of (a) five days before sale of the Property pursuant to any power of sale contained in this Security Instrument; or (b) such other period as Applicable Law might specify for the termination of Borrower's right to reinstate, or (c) entry of a judgment enforcing this Security Instrument. These conditions are that Borrower: (a) pays Lender all sums which then would be due under this Security Instrument and the Note as if no acceleration had occurred; (b) cures any default of any other covenants or agreements; (c) pays all expenses incurred in enforcing this Security Instrument, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, property inspection and valuation fees, and other fees incurred for the purpose of protecting Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument; and (d) takes such action as Lender may reasonably require to assure that Lender's interest in the Property and rights under this Security Instrument, and Borrower's obligation to pay the sums secured by this Security Instrument, shall continue unchanged. Lender may require that Borrower pay such reinstatement sums and expenses in one or more of the following forms, as selected by Lender: (a) cash; (b) money order; (c) certified check, bank check, treasurer's check or cashier's check, provided any such check is drawn upon an institution whose deposits are insured by a federal agency, instrumentality or entity; or (d) Electronic Funds Transfer. Upon reinstatement by Borrower, this Security Instrument and obligations hereby shall remain fully effective as if no acceleration had occurred. However, this right to reinstate shall not apply in the case of acceleration under Section 18.

20. Sale of Note; Change of Loan Servicer; Notice of Grievance. The Note or a partial interest in the Note (together with this Security Instrument) can be sold one or more times without prior notice to Borrower. A sale might result in a change in the entity (known as the "Loan Servicer") that collects Periodic Payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument and performs other mortgage loan servicing obligations under the Note, this Security Instrument, and Applicable Law. There also might be one or more changes of the Loan Servicer unrelated to a sale of the Note. If there is a change of the Loan Servicer, Borrower will be given written notice of the change which will state the name and address of the new Loan Servicer, the address to which payments should be made and any other information RESPA requires in connection with a notice of transfer of servicing. If the Note is sold and thereafter the Loan is serviced by a Loan Servicer other than the purchaser of the Note, the mortgage loan servicing obligations to Borrower will remain with the Loan Servicer or be transferred to a successor Loan Servicer and are not assumed by the Note purchaser unless otherwise provided by the Note purchaser.

Neither Borrower nor Lender may commence, join, or be joined to any judicial action (as either an individual litigant or the member of a class) that arises from the other party's actions pursuant to this Security Instrument or that alleges that the other party has breached any provision of, or any duty owed by reason of, this Security Instrument, until such Borrower or Lender has notified the other party (with such notice given in compliance with the requirements of Section 15) of such alleged breach and afforded the other party hereto a reasonable period after the giving of such notice to take corrective action. If Applicable Law provides a time period which must elapse before certain action can be taken, that time period will be deemed to be reasonable for purposes of this paragraph.

CALIFORNIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

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Lien No. 74-XXXXXX

Date 10/17/08

21. Hazardous Substances. As used in this Section 21, "Hazardous Substances" are those substances listed as being prohibited or restricted by Environmental Law and the presence of which is gasoline, benzene, other flammable or toxic petroleum products, toxic pesticides and herbicides, volatile solvents, material containing asbestos or formaldehyde, and radioactive materials. "Environmental Law" means federal laws and laws of the jurisdiction where the Property is located that relate to health, safety or environmental protection, i.e., Environmental Cleanup. "Includes" includes any response action, remedial action, or removal action, as defined in Environmental Law; and "otherwise trigger an Environmental Cleanup" means a condition that can cause, contribute to, or otherwise trigger an Environmental Cleanup.

Borrower shall not cause or permit the presence, use, disposal, storage, or release of any Hazardous Substances, or threaten to release any Hazardous Substances, on or in the Property. Borrower shall not do, nor allow anyone else to do, anything affecting the Property (a) that is in violation of any Environmental Law, (b) which creates an Environmental Condition, or (c) which, due to the presence, use, or release of a Hazardous Substance, creates a condition that adversely affects the value of the Property. The preceding two sentences shall not apply to the presence, use, or storage on the Property of small quantities of Hazardous Substances that are generally recognized to be appropriate to normal residential uses and to maintenance of the Property (including, but not limited to, hazardous substances in consumer products).

Borrower shall promptly give Lender written notice of (a) any investigation, claim, demand, lawsuit or other action by any governmental or regulatory agency or private party involving the Property and any Hazardous Substance or Environmental Law of which Borrower has actual knowledge, (b) any Environmental Condition, including but not limited to, any spilling, leaking, discharge, release or threat of release of any Hazardous Substance, and (c) any condition caused by the presence, use or release of a Hazardous Substance which adversely affects the value of the Property. If Borrower learns, or is notified by any governmental or regulatory authority, or any private party, that any removal or other remediation of any Hazardous Substance affecting the Property is necessary, Borrower shall promptly take all necessary remedial actions in accordance with Environmental Law. Nothing herein shall create any obligation on Lender for an Environmental Cleanup.

NON-UNIFORM COVENANTS. Borrower and Lender further covenant and agree as follows:

22. Acceleration; Remedies. Following Borrower's breach of any covenant or agreement in this Security Instrument, Lender at its option may require immediate payment in full of all sums secured by this Security Instrument without further demand and may invoke the power of sale and any other remedies permitted by Applicable Law. Lender shall be entitled to collect all expenses incurred in pursuing the remedies provided in this Section 22, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of title evidence.

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Lien No. 73045048

Date 12/17/

If Lender invokes the power of sale, Lender shall execute or cause Trustee to execute a written notice of the occurrence of an event of default and of Lender's election to cause the Property to be sold. Trustee shall cause this notice to be recorded in each county in which any part of the Property is located. Lender or Trustee shall mail copies of the notice as prescribed by Applicable Law to Borrower and to the other persons prescribed by Applicable Law. Trustee shall give public notice of sale to the persons and in the manner prescribed by Applicable Law. After the time required by Applicable Law, Trustee, without demand on Borrower, shall sell the Property at public auction to the highest bidder at the time and place and under the terms designated in the notice of sale in one or more parcels and in any order Trustee determines. Trustee may postpone sale of all or any parcel of the Property by public announcement at the time and place of any previously scheduled sale. Lender or its designee may purchase the Property at any sale.

Trustee shall deliver to the purchaser Trustee's deed conveying the Property without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied. The recitals in the Trustee's deed shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements made therein. Trustee shall apply the proceeds of the sale in the following order: (a) to all expenses of the sale, including, but not limited to, reasonable Trustee's and attorneys' fees; (b) to all sums secured by this Security Instrument; and (c) any excess to the person or persons legally entitled to it.

23. Reconveyance. Upon payment of all sums secured by this Security Instrument, Lender shall request Trustee to reconvey the Property and shall surrender this Security Instrument and all notes evidencing debt secured by this Security Instrument to Trustee. Trustee shall reconvey the Property without warranty to the person or persons legally entitled to it. Lender may charge such person or persons a reasonable fee for reconveying the Property, but only if the fee is paid to a third party (such as the Trustee) for services rendered and the charging of the fee is permitted under Applicable Law. If the fee charged does not exceed the fee set by Applicable Law, the fee is conclusively presumed to be reasonable.

24. Substitute Trustee. Lender, at its option, may from time to time appoint a successor trustee to any Trustee appointed hereunder by an instrument executed and acknowledged by Lender and recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the Property is located. The instrument shall contain the name of the original Lender, Trustee and Borrower, the book and page where this Security Instrument is recorded and the name and address of the successor trustee. Without conveyance of the Property, the successor trustee shall succeed to all the title, powers and duties conferred upon the Trustee herein and by Applicable Law. This procedure for substitution of trustee shall govern to the exclusion of all other provisions for substitution.

25. Statement of Obligation Fee. Lender may collect a fee not to exceed the maximum amount permitted by Applicable Law for furnishing the statement of obligation as provided by Section 2943 of the Civil Code of California.

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I am aged _____

Date 12/17/08

[Signature] I do hereby accept and agree to the terms and conditions contained in the instrument in writing and in my name executed by [Signature] and recorded with it.

RICHARD A. GONNERS - Notary

Notary Public in and for the State of California, No. _____, Expiration Date _____

State of CALIFORNIA _____
County of SAN DIEGO _____

On _____, 20_____, before me, _____, a Notary Public,
personally appeared
RICHARD A. GONNERS
 personally known to me
OR
 proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence

to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Notary Public

[Seal]

(Printed Name)

My commission expires: _____

CALIFORNIA - Single Family - Fannie Mae Freddie Mac UNIFORM INSTRUMENT

Modified by Middleberg, Riddle & Gianna

Form 3005 101

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EXHIBIT B TO CONNORS DECLARATION

CERTIFIED MAIL #: 7 0320 0000 6009 875!

REQUEST FOR VALIDATION AND INFORMATION TO VALIDATE ALLEGED DEBT

NOTICE OF FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1788-1788.3

January 12, 2008

RICHARD A. CONNORS
c/o Daniel-Mark: Gough, Notary Public
Oceanside, California State
United States of America

America's Servicing Company
PO BOX 10388
DES MOINES, IA 50306-0388
(866) 430-0675 Customer Service

REQUEST FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION OF ALLEGED DEBT

In Re: 106 Loan Number: 1205113359
Original Loan No: 7404-0048
Borrower: RICHARD A. CONNORS, AN UNMARRIED MAN

Dear America's Servicing Company ,

Greetings,

It has come to my attention that the alleged mortgage DEBT, related to "106 Loan Number: 1205113359" and allegedly serviced by your company, may not be valid. Therefore, I hereby demand verification of the alleged DEBT based on your notice dated December 17, 2007.

1. Please obtain and provide, under affidavit, the name and address of the original creditor.
2. Please obtain and provide, under affidavit, the name and address of the current creditor.
3. Please obtain and provide, under affidavit, the name and address of the actual note holder of the original promissory note and deed of trust to confirm the legal status and standing of the holder of the original promissory note.

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CERTIFIED MAIL # I 0220 0000 6009 8751

Your office must provide this information in writing with particularity and specificity.
You must send this information to the following, and no other, party and location:

RICHARD A. CONNORS
c/o Daniel-Mark: Gough, Notary Public
Oceanside, California State
United States of America

If you do not or are not able to provide the above information by the date of January 28th,
2008, you and I agree there is no valid debt owed to you or anyone else.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



By: Richard-Arthur Connors, Authorized Representative
All rights expressly reserved

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EXHIBIT C TO CONNORS DECLARATION

PITE
DUNCAN
LLP
San Diego

Steven W. Pite CAVVWA
John D. Duncan CAVVWA
Peter J. Salmon
CANDUTWA
David E. McAllister
AZCA/HMORUTWA

Michelle A. Mierzwa C4
Rechelle L. Stanford
AZCA/DN/HA
Josephine E. Salmon
AKHZCARY
Laurel I. Handley
AZCA/DN/AV
Daniel R. Gomez C4/TX
Eddie R. Jimenez C4/MW/TX
Adam B. Arnold C4
Daniel L. Hembree CAVVWA
Susan L. Pettit AZCA/VWA
Douglas A. Toleno AZCA
Christopher R. Chelone
AZCA
Cuong M. Nguyen C4
Casper J. Rankin C4
Anne L. Warner C4
Charles A. Correia C4
Melodie A. Whitton C4
Brian A. Peirce CAVVWA
Christopher M. McDermott
C4
Jillian A. Benbow C4
Thomas N. Abbott C4
Parisa Sadoughihamzadeh C4
Elisia L. Seceukan CAVVWA
Tracy D. Mabry TX
Drew A. Callahan C4
Natalie T. Nguyen C4
Alyssa K. McCorkle AZCA
Caroline M. Robert C4

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 12289
El Cajon, CA
92022-2289

Overnight Delivery
525 E. Main Street
El Cajon, CA 92020

Contact Nos.
Ph: (619) 590-1300
Fax: (619) 590-1385

Orange County

Steven J. Melmer C4

Bruce J. Quilligan C4
Kerry W. Franlich C4
Eliana J. Moeder C4
Bryan T. Brown TX

1820 E. First St., Ste. 420
Sanin Ann, CA 92705
Ph: (714) 285-2623
Fax: (714) 285-2668

June 27, 2008

VIA U.S. MAIL ONLY

Richard Connors
402 Paso del Norte
Escondido, CA 92026

Richard Connors
C/O Daniel Mark Gough, Notary Public
711 Pier View Way
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Connors v. Cal-Western
Borrower(s): Richard Connors
Loan No.: 1205113359
Property Address: 402 Paso del Norte, Escondido, CA 92026
Our File No.: 000015-001415

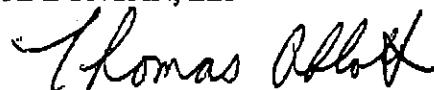
Dear Mr. Connors:

As you know, Pite Duncan, LLP has been retained by Cal-Western Reconveyance Corp. ("CWRC") to represent its interests in the above-referenced litigation matter. This letter shall serve as CWRC's response to the Certificate of Non-Performance that you mailed to CWRC on or about May 29, 2008.

You assert that you received no response to certain requests for validation of debt. Please be advised that you were provided with a written response on June 6, 2008, from our office. The June 6, 2008, response included documents validating your indebtedness. Indeed, it seems you acknowledged receiving the response letter when you called our offices on June 18, 2008 to inquire whether your request to CWRC for a payoff statement could be expedited by our office. We are enclosing a copy of the response letter provided to you earlier as a convenience to you.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the foregoing, please advise.

PITE DUNCAN, LLP



Thomas N. Abbott
Enclosure

cc: Cal-Western Reconveyance Corp.

Direct Dial : (714) 285-2635

June 6, 2008

PITE
DUNCAN
LLP

San Diego

Steven W. Pite CA/HVVA
John D. Duncan CA/HVVA
Peter J. Simon
CA/HVVA
David E. McAllister
CA/HVVA

Alphelia A. Mierswa CA
Technette L. Standard
ZICA/HVVA
Stephina E. Salmon
KHZC/HVVA
Jurel J. Handley
ZICA/HVVA
Daniel R. Gomes CA/HVVA
Edie R. Jimenez CA/HVVA
David B. Arnold CA
Daniel L. Hembree CA/HVVA
Karen L. Peirce ZICA/HVVA
Duglas A. Tolano ZICA
Christopher R. Chiecoline
ZICA
Lung M. Nguyen CA
Aspar J. Rankin CA
Anne L. Warner CA
Hector A. Correia CA
Leodore A. Whilson CA
Elton A. Palino CA/HVVA
Christopher M. McDermott
1

Ellen A. Banbury CA
Reza Sadoughianzadeh CA
Alice L. Stroquian CA/HVVA
Amy D. Mabry PA

Billing Address
P.O. Box 12289
Cajon, CA
022-2289

Verdict Delivery
5 E. Main Street
Cajon, CA 92020

Direct Nov.
1 (619) 390-1309
1 (619) 390-1285

Rancho County

Van J. Meinel CA

100 J. Quilligan CA
erry W. Franich CA
Eliza J. Moeder CA
John T. Brown PA
Suzanne N. Abbott CA
0 E. First St., Ste. 420
La Jolla, CA 92005
(714) 285-2633
(714) 285-2668

Richard Connors
402 Paso del Norte
Escondido, CA 92026

Re: Connors, Richard
Loan No.: 1205113359
Property: 402 Paso del Norte, Escondido, CA 92026
Our File No.: 000082-005964

Dear Mr. Connors:

Please be advised that our firm has been retained to represent America's Servicing Company ("ASC") in connection with the correspondence you sent to Cal-Western Reconveyance Corp. ("CWR") dated April 4, 2008. This letter serves to respond to your inquiry and verify your debt.

To respond to the inquiries made in your correspondence, the originating lender for this account was Home Loan Corporation dba Expanded Mortgage Credit, and the original beneficiary was Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. as nominee for the originating lender, as evidenced by the Note and Deed of Trust you executed on November 19, 2004. Copies are attached hereto as Exhibits A and B, respectively, and contain the originating lender's address. The loan is currently being serviced by America's Servicing Company on behalf of the current beneficiary by assignment, U.S. Bank National Association, As Trustee For Credit Suisse First Boston Heat 2005-2. ASC's address is 3476 Stateview Blvd., Fort Mill, SC 29715. The unpaid principal balance as of April 21, 2008 is \$483,301.53 as reflected in Exhibit C. We have also attached the HUD-1 settlement statement as Exhibit D which unequivocally demonstrates that you obtained the loan in order to obtain title to this property.

This letter shall further confirm that there is no merit to your representation that if CWR does not respond to you by April 20, 2008 under affidavit, that there is no standing to pursue foreclosure action and that your creditor does not exist. CWR is under no obligation to respond by affidavit, and ASC is fulfilling its obligations under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. The debt referenced above is valid and enforceable, and we recommend that you govern yourself accordingly. Should you have any further questions about your loan or the subjects discussed in this letter, please contact my office at the number listed above.

To the extent this letter is construed as an attempt to collect a debt, the law requires that we advise you that any response received can be used to assist in collecting that debt.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation in regard to this matter.

Very truly yours,

PITE DUNCAN, LLP

Elana J. Moeder

Elana J. Moeder

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RICHARD A. CONNORS, an individual)	Case No 08 CV 1134 L LSP
)	
Plaintiff)	
)	
vs.)	.
)	
HOME LOAN CORP. dba EXPANDED)	
MORTGAGE CREDIT, a Texas Corp.)	
MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC)	
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS (MERS) a)	
Delaware Corp., U.S. BANK NATIONAL)	
ASSOCIATION as Trustee for CREDIT)	
SUISSE FIRST BOSTON HEAT-2005-2)	
AMERICA'S SERVICING COMPANY)	
CAL WESTERN RECONVEYANCE)	
CORP., a California Corp.)	
)	
Defendants)	
)	

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Factually the underlying case in issue here concerns real property commonly known as 402 Paso del Norte, Escondido, California. That property was purchased by Plaintiff RICHARD CONNORS in November 2003 not to be an investment but to be Mr CONNORS' home and since he is self employed as a computer consultant it is also the place from which he works.

In November 2004, as interest rates had dropped and, as one who was self employed, Plaintiff needed to reduce monthly capital out flow, he refinanced the property with a loan through Defendant HOME LOAN CREDIT by means of an Adjustable Rate Promissory Note

The refinance was through a loan broker called EXPANDED MORTGAGE CREDIT. I did not at that time know that they were a Texas Corporation actually called HOME LOAN¹ CORPORATION. HONE LOAN and its agents and employees told CONNORS that the adjustable rate was "better" for him. They did not tell him that their commissions were higher for the "sub-prime" loan even though CONNORS qualified easily for a conventional, non sub prime loan. He began to pay the mortgage to ASC he was never told that his "mortgage have been fractionalized and transferred. He was also never told that wile labeled "trustee" U S BANK was in reality another or additional "Servicer" and all they did was pass money on the FIRST BOSTON CREDIT SUISSE

¹ He had tried to refinance but the value of his property had dropped to about 80% of the amount of the loan

In late 2007 Plaintiff was experiencing cash flow problems in business and fell behind on his mortgage he even then tried to contact ASC to see if he could renegotiate the loan he was unsuccessful and in March 2008 he received a default notice. He first sent a Demand for Validation to AMERICA'S SERVICING CO to whom the Mortgage payments had always been sent. He received a form that in no way responded to his demand,

In fact he sent them letters more than once, and indeed began to ask for information even before the default in the hope that he could work out a never received any real reply to his requests to find out who owned the loan and what was happening. He also sent letters to CAL WESTERN demanding validation of the loan and information as to who was U.S. BANK NATIONAL as trustee for CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON HEAT-2005-2 since as far as he knew and still knows they have nothing to do with the mortgage. It is not known how or for that matter if U. S. BANK actually has any significant rights or sufficient rights to initiate a non-judicial foreclosure.

To date despite the legal right to such validation of the debt Plaintiff received nothing in substantive response to his legally sanctioned request for validation from CAL WESTERN.

Connors then received a notice of Foreclosure sale at a non-judicial foreclosure sale set for July 3, 2008.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On June 24, 2008, Plaintiff filed its initial complaint in this matter . He also obtained a hearing date for Temporary Restraining Order (TRO). His initial request was denied without prejudice. His second request, however, predicated upon 12USCA § 2605 (b) was granted and a TRO put in place .

The court, at the same time as it granted the TRO, ordered plaintiff to within 24 hours file a first amended complaint . This was done.

The complaint not only made amendments to the original including amending the references to the sections of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) on which it relied it also added a cause of action for violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) 15 USCA §1692 and its state counterpart at California Civil Code § 1788.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

BASIC STANDARD

“A plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary injunction where plaintiff demonstrates a strong likelihood of success on the merits, irreparable harm if injunctive relief is not granted, that the threatened injury to plaintiff out ways what ever damage the proposed injunction might cause to the opposing party and that the issuance of the injunction will not be adverse to the public interest.” *Blackwater Lodge and Training Center v. Broughton* 2008WL 247-6430 (SD DA 2008) at P 5.

In an earlier case the court held that in order to “obtain a preliminary injunction, the moving party must show either (1) a combination of probable success on the merits and possibility of irreparable injury or (2) that serious questions are raised and the balance of hardships tips in its favor. These two formulations represent two points on a sliding scale in which the required degree of irreparable harm increases as the probability of success decreases .” *Roe v. Anderson* 13 F.3d 1400, 1402 (CA9 1998). See Also *Clear Channel Outdoor Inc v. City of Los Angeles* 340 F2d 810, 813 (CA 9 2003); *World Wide Rush LLC v. City of Los Angeles* 2008 WL 2477440 (CD Ca 2008)

THERE IS A PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS

For the purposes of this motion Plaintiff relies upon to separate sections of the United States Code. The first is 12 USCA § 2605 (b). The second, as will be discussed later, is reliance upon sections of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

12 USCA § 2605(b) THE REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES ACT

This section of the Code concerns the requirement that a borrower must be notified in writing of any assignment, Sale or transfer of the servicing of the loan to any other person. The code then goes on to list what must be placed in the notice and the time frame within which it must be sent .

Plaintiff admits that there have been few actions under this section but that does not mean that an action under this section does not stand a reasonable probability of success.

The section requires notice to the borrower when there is or has been a change in the servicing arrangements for his or her loan. The fact that this is a proper basis is clearly demonstrated in the recent case *Marks v. Ocwen* 2008 WL 344210 4 (ND Ca 2008).

In this case Plaintiff could not demonstrate that the notice to which she was entitled was insufficient as Judge Illiston ruled. But the clear implication is that such an allegation was indeed possible and could hence be successful under the appropriate circumstance.

The code defines a “sercvicer” in the wonderfully circular fashion as one “responsible for servicing the loan” 12 USCA 2605(I)(2). It continues that the term “servicing” means “receiving any scheduled periodic payments from the borrower.” id at (3).

The court's attention is drawn to the fact that the code does not use the term "directly" in front of "from the borrower" as some sort of qualifier nor does it say that there can be only one "servicer" at a time.

In fact if one considers the way in which many mortgages are paid today via an order for a direct transfer from ones account then one's own bank may also be a "servicer".

It is submitted here that U.S. Bank is a servicer. It receives regular payments through ASC from the borrower.

If one examines the Notice of Default and the Notice of Trustee's Sale U.S. Bank has not had itself listed as the "owner" of the mortgage—if indeed one still exists. It transfers payments from the borrower to Credit Suisse First Boston's HEAT. As can be seen from Mr. CONNORS' declaration this is not a case in which the notice was sloppy—it has never been given at all.

Plaintiff wrote to ASC. He sent a "qualified written request" and was never told one word about the existence of US Bank or for that matter Credit Suisse First Boston. While not notice is required under the code as to them it was and is required as to US Bank—the Second Servicer in the chain.

This is a man's home. HE wrote to try to deal with the problem before his home became one more in the epidemic of foreclosures. He wrote to deal with whoever actually held that mortgage to try to renegotiate and work out a solution.

One of the purposes of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act was to protect borrowers and to give them a tool by which they could protect themselves. This is so serious an issue that on this basis alone the mandate is clearly present to maintain the Status Quo pending a full adjudication.

15 USCA § 1692 FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

Plaintiff has also brought the within action under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA). The essence of the act is to regulate debt collectors and violation of it also mandates the issuance of a Preliminary Injunction pending full adjudication of the issues here.

Section 1692g specifically mandates that where the debtor, in a timely fashion requests validation of the debt the collector will verify the debt with the creditor and provide the creditor with a copy of any validation received.

One need only look at the letter sent to Mr. Connors on June 6, 2008 from Ms Moeder. It does not say that the loan has been validates and in fact Pite Duncan appears to represent ASC and not Cal Western at all. It does not present any information concerning the chain of ownership as Mr. Connors requested. It simply repeats canned information for someone who by their own admission is not the creditor—whoever that is.

They sent absolutely nothing to actually validate the loan.

The purpose of the FDCPA is to prevent false and misleading practices and of even greater importance is the fact that it is remedial in nature and must be broadly construes to effect its purposes. *Clark v Capital and Collection Services Inc* 460 F3d 1162, 1176 (9th Cir 2003).

In fact the act is so broadly interpreted that even an oral dispute can and does trigger the obligations under the act an”oral dispute rebuts the presumption of validity, and therefore triggers an obligation for debt collectors to find some evidence of the debt's validity”. *Camacho v. Bridgeport Financial Inc.* 430 F.3d 1078, 1082 (C.A.9 (Cal.),2005) at FN4.

An examination of the letter from Pite Duncan shows that it does not actually serve to validate the “mortgage” and it clearly does not answer the questions asked by Connors.

It is submitted that the Plaintiff has met his burden of likelihood of success in a case such as this. He is entitled to have a preliminary injunction entered here.

He is entitled to actually know who if anyone owns the Mortgage or if the statutory rights which attach to a mortgage including the right to exercise foreclosure exists any longer or has the complex system of fractionalizing loans and converting them to securities destroyed that right.

It must be kept in mind that nonjudicial foreclosure is an action which flows from the contract between the borrower and the maker of the mortgage and if that chain is broken as it has been here that foreclosure right no longer exists.

Connors tried to find out what had happened here. He tried to discover if his contract had been properly transferred. He has received no information and it is submitted that he is entitled to that information and he is entitled to have this action adjudicated on its merits before there is any foreclosure.

Plaintiffs are not required to show positively that they will prevail on the merits. A reasonable probability is sufficient See *Glider v PGA Tour Inc.* 936 F. 2nd 417, 422 (9 Cir 1991).

Various courts have used various tests for this rule that The ninth circuit however has set forth a test which is formulated in the alternative. That is a plaintiff may meet his burden by showing “either a combination of probable success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury; or serious questions as to these matters and the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiffs favor” *Department of Parks & Rec for the State of California v. Bazaar Del Mundo Inc.* 448 F. 3rd 1118,1123 (9h Cir 2006).

The court continued to note that the two “formulations represent two points on a sliding scale in which the required degree of irreparable harm increases as the probability of success decreases” id at pg 1123-1124.

The Circuit Court, has also noted that where there are “serious questions” that is questions that involve a fair chance of success on the merits that cannot be resolved by the one way or the other at the hearing on the injunction “and they as to which the court perceives the need to preserve the status quo lest one side prevent resolution of the question or execution of any judgment by altering the status quo” *Republic of the Philippines v Marcos* 862 F. 2nd 1355, 1362 (9 Cir 1988).

In this case, the issue was whether the defendant a former president of the Philippines would make it impossible for the Republic to recover its treasury.

Here, the plaintiff has demonstrated the existence of that reasonable likelihood of success with regard to very serious questions. Unlike the case decided by Judge Whelan a little over a month ago, *Lyndon v. Countrywide Home Loans* (Docket number 08 - CV-0837) May 13, 2008 the plaintiff here has both filed suit and sought relief prior to the occurrence of the sale.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The initial requirement for the issuance of a Preliminary Injunction is that the moving party must demonstrate what the courts have always labeled the fundamental requirements that he is irreparable injury and the inadequacy of legal remedy. See *Weinberger v Romero-Barcedo* 456 US 305, 312, 102 S.Ct 1978 (1982).

Here, the item in question is real property in fact the plaintiffs home. This is one of those items which by definition is configured unique and something for which no amount of monetary

damages will compensate. In short, by definition Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm in the loss of his home and that loss will be something which he cannot be compensated for— the essence of the requirements in equity.

The loss of a man's home can not be recompensed by mere money.

BALANCING

Under most rulings, the court is also obligated to balance the competing claims of the parties and the effect on each of them of the issuance of injunctive relief as against the harm of not issuing the injunction. In addition, it appears the Judge should give at least some weight to any public interest which might be involved. See *Dogloo v. Doshocil Manufacturing Industries* 875 F. Supp. 911, 919 (CD Ca 1995).

Generally stated the rule is that there must be a substantial threat of irreparable harm to the plaintiff, that injury must outweigh any potential harm to defendants and there is no substantial risk to public interest.

Here, what the plaintiff stands to lose is his home not just the most important investment any person ever makes but the place where one has chosen to make his life, to build his future, a place which by definition the law has ruled not replaceable by mere money.

As to the defendants here, issuing a Preliminary Injunction, particularly given the current real estate market will do them essentially no damage at all. In fact it is extraordinarily common that foreclosure sales are postponed without court intervention, something for which as can be seen in the appended declaration of counsel was attempted here. It must be noted, that the plaintiff has justifiably asked for a demonstration of the right to actually legally hold the foreclosure say it is not excessive to restrain the occurrence of that event until there is actually

proof that the defendants have the right to the relief they seek a relief which is not reviewed by any court and is extremely harsh.

As to public interest as far as can be seen, there actually is none in one way or the other at least not at this point.

THE BOND

The final requirement is a determination by the Judge as to the imposition of bonding requirements if, in the courts discretion such a bond is necessary.

It must be kept in mind that the issue underlying this suit is a foreclosure of real property a remedy which should Plaintiff be unsuccessful not be lost and given the current nature of the real estate market it is unlikely that Defendants will be placed in much jeopardy.

Thus, it is submitted that a minimal bond is all that will be required here. The Plaintiff suggests no more than \$5,000.

CONCLUSION

For all of these reasons it is respectfully requested the plaintiffs request be granted and that a Preliminary Injunction issue restraining all defendants from taking any action negatively affecting plaintiffs rights to the property.

Dated: July 7, 2008

JANIS L. TURNER ALC

By _____
 Janis L. Turner Esq. Counsel for
 Plaintiff RICHARD A. CONNORS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that on July 7, 2008 the Order Granting TRO, Application for Preliminary Injunction together with Declaration of Plaintiff RICHARD CONNORS with exhibits, Points and Authorities and and Certificate of Service was filed electronically with the clerk of the court using the CM/ECF system which will automatically send e-mail notice of filing to the following counsel of record. Counsel additonally served a courtesy copy of the within document on the Hon M. James Lorenz via Knox Attorney Service.

Additionally Defendants were served as follows:

Via Knox Attorney Service on:

Thomas N. Abbott Esq.
Pite Duncan LLP
535 E. Main Street
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Attorneys for Defendants AMERICA'S SERVICING COMPANY
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Dated: July 7, 2008

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